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RE-ELECTION OF CHIANG 2,430 Votes To Chu Cheng's 269 Assembly Dispute Settled?

Nanking, Apr. 19.
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was this afternoon elected China's first Constitutional President by an overwhelming majority. The ballot was President Chiang 2,430 and Dr. Chu Cheng 269.

Contrary to previous Assembly sessions perfect order reigned this morning as delegates went about their task of voting for the President—drawing a circle around one of the two names on the voting slip and dropping it in a designated box. The announcement of the result by the Chairman, Chou Tsung-yoh, of Yunnan, was greeted with prolonged applause by the record attendance.

The Assembly will elect the Vice-President on Friday, at the conclusion of its four-week session.

Chiang Kai-shek was drafted as a presidential candidate early last week after he had publicly announced his determination to run for the nation's highest office. The foreign diplomatic corps turned out in full force to observe the election and all are said to have been greatly impressed with the way in which it was carried out.

Many Diplomats

Among the diplomats seen watching from front rows were the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, the United States Ambassador, Dr. John Leighton Stuart, the Canadian Ambassador, Judge T. C. Davis, the Czechoslovakian Ambassador, Mr. J. Lelick, the Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. S. Fenech, and the Iranian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. D. Ghadimi.

On learning of Chiang's election, Nanking citizens celebrated by hoisting national flags and letting off firecrackers. Although today's result was no surprise—"being the will of the people"—some doubt as to the Generalissimo's stand since his announced determination to give up the presidential office has existed in the capital ever since.

The nominal leader of the Chinese Republic since the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1927, Chiang is now the first constitutional President and will hold office for six years. As Generalissimo, Chiang led the Chinese people through eight years of war with Japan and everyone in Nationalist China has

Italian Elections

Rome, Apr. 19.
In each of Italy's 68 provinces, from 69 to 88 per cent of the electorate had gone to the polls by 10 p.m. last night (local time), the Ministry of the Interior announced today.

The Ministry gave the following percentages of votes already recorded in the provinces: 88% in Rome, Pavia and Siena; 86% in Mantua, Cremona and Reggio Emilia; 83% in Venice; 82% in Turin, 78% in Milan.

The lowest percentages were: Naples 70% and Trentino, South Italy, 69%—Reuter.

Secretary Was Told To Lie

Berlin, Apr. 18.
Mr. Robert Magidoff, the American radio reporter expelled from Russia, said, when he arrived in Berlin by air today, that he was sure his secretary had not denounced him as a spy on her own initiative.

"She was probably called in and told to look around and find something in my office that could be twisted into an incriminating charge," he said.

"She found letters from McGraw-Hill, the New York publishers for whom I wrote magazine pieces.

"They were routine letters which had come in through the open mail, and which I had made an effort to conceal.

"In all the 12 years I have lived and worked in Russia, I have never received a single communication pertaining to my work as a correspondent otherwise than through the open mail.

"I admit that, from the point of view of the Russians, taking into account the state of mind there, the letters from McGraw-Hill did seem dangerous subjects. But in any other country, they would have been routine enquiries, which, in fact, McGraw-Hill had sent to correspondents all over the world.

"I had never tried to hide them. They were lying open in my files. I am sure the Russians had read them before they reached me."—Reuter.

Chinese Break Harbour Strike

Singapore, Apr. 18.

Nearly 1,700 Chinese—members of two unions which opposed yesterday's strike by 6,000 harbour workers for wage increases and better working conditions—today began loading and unloading 14 of the 18 vessels berthed in Singapore wharves.

Indian labourers attempted to stop Indians wishing to return to work, and the police arrested and charged one man with intimidation.

The strikers' demands were described as "frivolous" by Mr. P. A. T. Chimes, acting Chairman of the Harbour Board, who said the Board would not attempt a conciliation, but would offer the strikers the same pay and no "victimisation" if they returned to work.

He added that the strikers would have to give "reasonable discipline." The Board would welcome the cooperation of "healthy unionism."—Reuter.

DOCK SINKS AT SEA

New York, Apr. 18.

United States Coast Guard headquarters here reported today that a dry-dock being towed from Bermuda had been partly submerged 800 miles south-east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, and that 15 men were adrift in lifeboats.

According to a Jacksonville, Florida, report, 22 men took to the lifeboats but were rescued by the "Kevin Moran," which was towing the dry-dock. The dry-dock was reported to have sunk in the Atlantic.—Reuter.

PIRATES LET VICTIMS GO Released Because One Was Son Of A Noted Philanthropist

After being in captivity for four months, three of the six first-class passengers taken hostage by pirates who seized control of the 4,500-ton "Van Heutz" for more than 15 hours on December 14-15 last near Hong Kong, have been released without payment of ransom, the "China Mail" learned authoritatively last night.

The three are Tan Kit-cheung, son of the Singapore millionaire-philanthropist Tan Kah-kee; Pak Ki-po, Manager of the Swatow Municipal Bank; and Tan Cheng-seng, staff member of a local Chinese bank. Three others still held by the pirates are Parkson Chan, member of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau at Swatow; K. P. Young, Manager of the Wing On Insurance Branch in Swatow; and Tan Keng-Piat, a colleague of Tan Cheng-seng, one of the released men.

The three released men were secretly landed in Hong Kong from a junk on April 11, relatives of Tan Kit-cheung told the "China Mail" last night. All were run down in health and had lost considerable weight chiefly due to worry and non-nourishing food.

Tan Kit-cheung, after receiving medical care, left last Saturday for his home in Amoy, where he intends to recuperate. The other two have also left the Colony and are resting at their homes in the country.

Relatives told the "China Mail" that Tan Kah-kee's philanthropic reputation actually secured the release of his son.

At first the pirates were doubtful of Tan Kit-cheung's identity.

CATC On Survey Flight

Central Air Transport's C-46, which made a two-day survey of China's Amne Machin range of mountains without finding the mysterious peak reputed to be higher than Mount Everest, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday.

On board the plane were Central Air Transport's Vice-President (Operations), Mr. Moon Chin, who personally piloted the plane over the Amne Machin range, Vice-President (Traffic), H. C. Tang, Pilot, Steve Cheng and Engineer Y. Si.

After dropping the six Chinese and eight foreign correspondents and cameramen, who were flown over Amne Machin, at Hankow, Flier Moon Chin and the other officials flew to Canton.

The Central Air Transport group is at present making a survey flight covering Canton, Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, Tainan and Taipei before returning to Shanghai.

The group are remaining in the Colony for two days.

Washington, Apr. 18.
The retiring British Ambassador to America, Lord Inverchapel, will present decorations to 78 members of the American Armed Forces on April 20 in a British Embassy ceremony, it was stated in Washington today.—Associated Press.

Man In Hurry Cause Of Train Wreck?

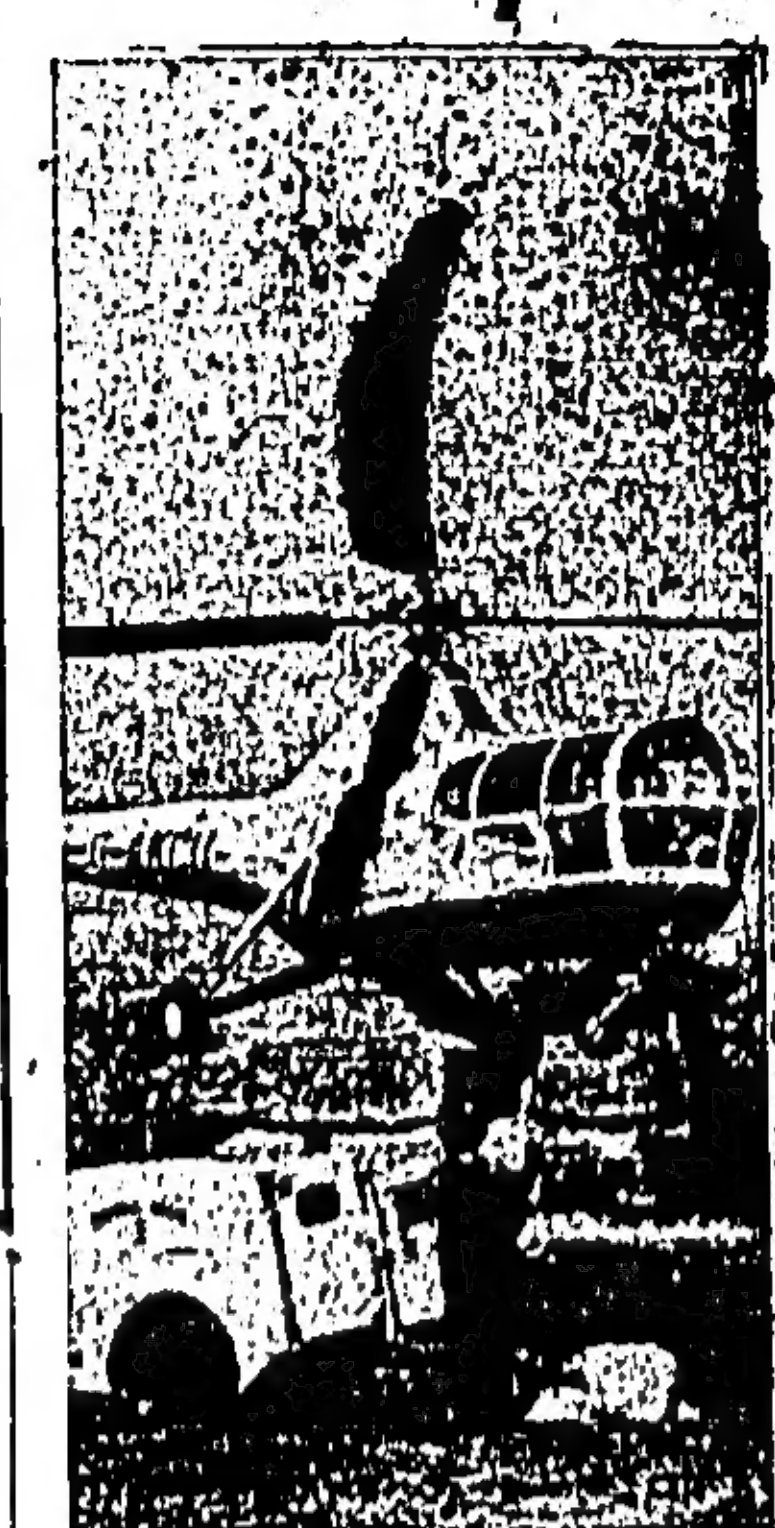
Crows, Apr. 18.

Police worked on a theory last night that a train passenger in a hurry to get home caused a wreck which killed 24 persons.

The smash, occurred early on Saturday at Winsford, near Crows, when somebody stopped an express by pulling the communication cord and a fast mail train struck it from behind. One of the 34 injured died in hospital today.

One officer assigned to the investigation told reporters: "If anyone stopped the train to alight at Winsford instead of travelling the additional 10 miles to Crows, they would have saved a whole night's wait at

PICTURE OF THE DAY Mails By Helicopter



Britain's G.P.O. is modernizing its methods as this picture shows. Taken at Yeovil it shows an experiment with a Westland-Sikorsky helicopter, landing and picking up mails on the verge of the town, at an appreciable saving in time.

"Precious" Freedom Of Press

New York, Apr. 19.

Lord Rothermere, Chairman of the London Newspaper Proprietors Association, told the Associated Press of America's centenary meeting here today that press freedom in Britain and America was "a precious inheritance, which it must be our constant care to guard."

Rothermere, publisher of the "Daily Mail," and associated newspapers, was the guest of honour at the celebration banquet.

"The freedom of the press is nothing automatic, nor is it inherent in the nature of man or the human scheme. It is something that has been won only after long and sometimes bitter years of struggle and it will remain just so long as men are willing to fight, and it necessary, in order to keep it," he said.

"The success and stability of the Associated Press, the maintenance of those principles for which it stands, are matters of vital importance, not only to the United States, but to the entire world. They are important and vital to all democratic nations who find in the strength and endurance of their free institutions the main hope of salvation, where freedom and the cause of truth are being so bitterly assailed."—Reuter.

28 Dead In Air Crash

Sydney, Apr. 18.

Twenty-eight people were believed killed today when a Lockheed Hudson plane crashed on taking off from Lae, New Guinea.

Press reports here said 24 coloured passengers and a white crew of four were believed to be on board; all the occupants were killed.

The plane was on a special charter flight, carrying the natives from Wau to the Bulolo gold fields, according to the reports.

M. W. H. Harper, the Australian Civil Aviation Department's chief air accident inspector, who has left by air for New Guinea, said the plane apparently lost height soon after taking off, crashed into thick timber, two miles from the airstrip, and burst into flames, killing everybody on board.—Reuter.

PREMIER TURNS DOWN JEWISH SUGGESTION

London, Apr. 18.

Copies of letters exchanged between the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and Professor S. Brodetsky, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, were circulated to the Deputies at a meeting in London today.

Professor Brodetsky, in a letter dated March 10, asked the Government to urge upon the High Commissioner and the British military commander in Palestine that nothing should be done to hamper the work of the United Nations Palestine Commission; to do all in their power to bring about the apprehension and expulsion of armed Arabs who had invaded Palestine from neighbouring countries; to legalise Hagannah, the Jewish defence force, to allow it to acquire arms, and to permit steps to be taken immediately leading to the establishment of a Jewish militia under the authority of the United Nations Commission.

Replying on March 20, Mr. Attlee spoke of Professor Brodetsky's reference to the entry of armed Arab bands across the frontiers of Palestine, stating that all possible steps were taken by the British forces to prevent such incursions.

British Arms

"Where it has been established that bands of Arab invaders have been permitted to assemble in neighbouring states and across the frontiers of Palestine, we have addressed vigorous protests to the states concerned," he said.

Commenting that Transjordan, Iraq and Egypt relied on British supplies for the maintenance of their armed forces in a condition of readiness to meet any threat which might develop to their internal security or their frontiers, Mr. Attlee said: "We have no reason to suppose that the small and infrequent supply of arms to the regular forces of the states concerned have been, or are, likely, to be put to improper use in Palestine."

Hagannah

"We have made it clear that we shall have to reconsider our commitment if it should appear that any of the material so supplied is being diverted to Palestine."

On the suggestion that Hagannah should be "legalised," Mr. Attlee said that the Government could not see their way to a recognition of this "independent and purely Jewish force." Due also to the shortage of materials and dockyard strikes in Calcutta, this took nearly two years, and was finally completed in Kowloon docks in October last year.

During her war service, she was the last ship to leave Singapore, was shelled in Rangoon but escaped, and did service between Calcutta and the British Forces in Burma.

The "Baraouda" also became a "mother" vessel for gunboats, and holds were converted to carry ammunition, and fuel oil, and a cinema built on board.

At the end of the war, a large amount of reconstruction was necessary, before she could again become a passenger-carrying ship and resume her peaceful name of "Heinrich Gessen."

On the other hand, it was not their policy to remove from either community "arms which might be legitimately regarded as necessary for defence on the British departure."—Reuter.

GEN. FU TSO-YI TAKES ANSHING, IHSIEN

Shanghai, Apr. 19.

General Fu Tso-yi's armies in North China captured another two important Communist bases in Central Hopei in the past 24 hours as they continued operations designed to eliminate a possible Red threat to the Peiping-Tientsin-Pootung triangular area, according to pro-Government despatches today.

These newly-won strongholds are Anshing, 20 miles east of Peiping, which the Communist General Nieh Yung-cheng has often used as a main base for offensives against the Hopei provincial capital; and Ihsien, 40 miles north of Peiping and west of Peiping-Hankow Railway.

garrisons to hold the Communists at bay until these reinforcements arrive.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

The ridge of high pressure from the anticyclone over the sea of Okhotsk extends across Japan and the Eastern Sea to the Formosa Strait. A depression is moving over the Western Pacific to the south of Japan. The trough stretching from Hainan to Central Luzon is weakening rapidly.

Today's Forecast: Light S winds, cloudy, with occasional light rain or drizzle at first.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum 71.1 deg. F. Minimum 61.0 deg. F. Rainfall 0.8 mm. Total since Jan. 1—97.7 mm.—11.33 in. at Shanghai.

Baro. at 11.1. 1014.7 mm. H. at 11.1. 1014.7 mm. Humidity 75.7. Wind at 11.1. 10.0 m.p.h. Direction S.W. Force 1. Wind Force 10.0.

SUN FO'S REBUKE TO NANKING PROFESSORS

Nanking, Apr. 18.

Even if China surrenders to Communism, there is no guarantee there will be peace. A Red victory would mean a "despotic, one-party, Soviet Government in China."

The words are those of Dr. Sun Fo, Vice-President of China, in a rebuke to the group of Nanking professors who endorsed Chiang Kai-shek's renunciation of the Presidency, but who qualified their endorsement with the suggestion the fight against Communism should be abandoned.

Dr. Sun, whose past teachings have leaned to liberalism, and who cannot be labeled a reactionary in any sense, is nevertheless, an avowed enemy of Communism. He said, under Communism, China would be similar to the present Republic of Outer Mongolia at first, then become an integral part of the USSR, and take all its orders from Moscow. There will be no independent Republic of China and personal freedom.

Addressing a recent meeting of the National Assembly, Dr. Sun continued:

"What the nation wants now is a democratic Government, and party politics that go with it. But none of this is compatible with Communist ideology. Therefore, if we want these things, the Communists must be suppressed at all costs."

The Vice-President made what has been one of few official and public references to Russian friendship signed in Moscow in 1945.

"The USSR," he said, "acknowledged China's sovereignty over the Northeast in accordance with the pact, yet she has stripped industries in the Northeast, and expanded her sphere of influence in the area."

"If we do not exert our all in suppressing this cancerous element now, it will threaten the very existence of this nation. Moreover, if Communism succeeds in China, World War II will soon break out."—United Press.

On Other Pages

Page Two
Employers' Federation
Inaugural Meeting.

Page Three
Naval Signalman Fined
\$100.

Page Six
The Churchill Memoirs.

Page Seven
Arabs Claim A Victory.

Page Eight
Woman Today.

Naval Signalman Fined \$100

D. T. G. Smyth, Signalman of the Royal Navy, was fined \$100 or two weeks' imprisonment by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central Magistracy yesterday for obstructing Sub-Inspector J. Hayward while in the execution of his duty at Hennessy Road near Luard Road at 3.20 a.m. on Sunday.

Defendant denied the charge. SI Hayward in evidence said he was returning to the station in a taxi after making a thorough check in the Wanchai district for women loiterers. Travelling along Hennessy Road near Luard Road at 3.20 a.m. he saw a Chinese girl talking to Europeans at the side of the road. One of the Europeans was the defendant, who was in civilian clothes at the time, while the other man was in naval uniform. He got out of the taxi and arrested the woman. Defendant came up to him and wanted to know who he was.

Witness gave his name, and defendant turned around and said, "You are only a sub-inspector."

The woman broke away from custody during the argument with defendant. However, she was eventually arrested.

NEXT CHANGE
AT THE

KING'S
CAN YOU
USE A
LOAD
OF
LAUGHS?



...and an
eyeful of
girls, a
heart full
of happy
song?

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
DANNY VIRGINIA
KAYE MAYO
and THE GOLDWYN GIRLS in
"THE SECRET
LIFE OF
WALTER MITTY"
IN TECHNICOLOR
with BORIS KARLOFF
RAY BAINBRIDGE - ANN RUTHERFORD
Produced by SAMUEL GOLDWYN
Screenplay by NORMAN KRASNA
Directed by NORMAN KRASNA
Distributed through LEO BRADLEY, INC.

WATCH FOR THE
OPENING DATE

RIP KIRBY



Readers' Letters'

Impertinence

Sir,—I have yet to observe any display of courtesy from "Simple Simon," toward your correspondent Mr. Woodhead.

The former's suggestion that Mr. Woodhead, tacitly approves of, brothels, opium dens and gambling saloons, and further approves of corruption, profiteering and oppression, all this by reason of Mr. Woodhead's refusal to accompany "Simple Simon," on a tour of the Colony, is not only rank discourtesy but also an insulting insinuation.

"Simple Simon's" statement that the average European or American who comes to Hong Kong, is dumb, inefficient and barely able to write his own name, is not only ludicrous but an unwarranted impertinence. Why does he not apply for night clerk duties for we under educated people?

In common with many others I regret the existence of slums and tenements. They exist in every large city of the world and will continue to exist despite attempts at corrective legislation. I could take my friend to India, where thousands of natives know no home other than the pavement where they are born, live and die.

Our friend has prated long and hard of his great country of union hours and social services. In this connection I can quote from first hand experience of conditions existing in one great democracy during the years 1932 to 1934, when numerous families lived in lean-to huts constructed from burlap affixed with white-wash, rusty sheets of iron, or any odd material that would provide a shelter. This was not in China, "Simple Simon," but the camp existed at La Penouse, on the shores of Botany Bay, and was but short distance from the spot where the first landing was made in Australia. This camp was ironically named, Happy Valley, and was one of many existing on the outskirts of Sydney.

The social service provided for these people consisted of twelve hours work per fortnight for single men which was remunerated at the rate of £14.0 (HK\$15.00), which amount was thought to provide housing and the necessities of life for two weeks. The amounts for married men was pro-rated according to the number of dependants. So you see, "Simple Simon," Hong Kong is not the only city in the world with people living in huts.

The world does not owe any man a living but it does owe the right to make a living. The manner of that living "Simple Simon," depends on the guts of the individual.

JOHN T. MARSH.

Insight

Sir,—To an interested but so far naïve party, the animosity between several correspondents in your esteemed paper, over the belaboured issues of discrimination and exploitation "represent two facets of the deteriorating foundation on which our nervous world stands today and which is on the verge of collapse at any moment to touch off an unprecedented catastrophe."

Mr. Woodhead is typical of many of his kind who hold tight to the "philanthropic urge" while the white man to educate and uplift even while he tyrannized and exploited that impulse which gained impetus after the Renaissance 400 years ago.

Simple Simon is only echoing, although localising his grief, the reawakening which Mr. Josef Washington Hall (Upton Clare) predicted in his "Revolt of Asia." An insight into the thinking of Mr. Woodhead towards the "natives" of the land which he and who "have made" him what he is today could be procured by reading his "A Journalist in China" wherein one can see with what prejudice he treated his "hosts."

To quote from a page in his review of the then China Problem: "It appears to have been tacitly recognised that Force must be the ultimate solution of 'disputes or conflicts' with China and that its abandonment in favour of 'peaceful means' was impracticable."

That was one indication of the thinking of a man who had obtained his "dope" and "fame" from none other than among the very people he "discriminates." He denies stolidly that racial discrimination exists here. It is not that Mr. Woodhead has not noticed the "traditional discrimination." He knows about it, but he is looking from the other side of the fence.

Simple Simon is one of the very few voices from the wilderness. He is the kind that we need desperately in eliminating the arrogant assumption of social superiority, that is today the cancer of local professional and labour classes.

Have you not heard of local doctors, teachers, police inspectors—government servants—complaining openly of total lack of appropriate treatment, education and status? I will not waste more time, space and editorial patience to give examples and examples, which are more apparent as days passed by the grim Stanley Days.

In conclusion, let me quote from Mr. Upton Clare as food for thought for your total indifference to the lot of the "natives"—without whose sweat, local experience and knowledge, and presence here Hong Kong would not be what it is today.

"We are passing from the era of Empire by Conquest into the era of Empire by Attraction, Service and Business that asks only fair field and no favours. We have come to the time when any prolonged attempt of any race or nation or class or sex to dominate another can only bring destruction to both."

"It is tolerance, or death." SINO.

Happier

Sir,—Throughout the whole of Simple Simon's highly correspondence tendency has been to compare Hong Kong, not with other large cities, or centres of population in Asia, but with places where education is available to all, and where life is not an unending struggle for existence; unfortunately there were not many places in the world where this state of affairs exists. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the Chinese population of Hong Kong is probably happier, healthier, and more secure than most people in the world today, everyone in Hong Kong has the advantage of living under a system of law which does not interfere unreasonably with personal freedom, but guards against injustice. Medical treatment is available, and anyone who wishes to leave the Colony is perfectly at liberty to do so.

I suggest that "Simple Simon" might have a look at the living conditions, state of health, and general well being of the ordinary citizen of such towns as Baghdad and Port Said, or consider the working conditions, and sweated labour of the thousands of unfortunate human beings at present being forced to work in Siberia, before he criticises Hong Kong so bitterly.

This correspondence was started by Mr. Woodhead's timely and able criticism of an article appearing in "Picture Post" All

the letters that have been written since do not alter the fact that this article was one of the most inaccurate and dangerous I have ever seen in any paper, with an influence as great as "Picture Post," and I am sure that any unprejudiced and fair-minded man or woman in Hong Kong, of whatever nationality, must think the same, after reading it.

A.D.R.

Query

Sir, Being one of the miserable 540, I endorse Ah Nai Chai's expression of gratitude to the Hon. M.K. Lo for his sympathy, his concern, and his enlightenment. Meanwhile, I am also grateful to the Government for the relief attitude they maintain towards the complaints of the 540. For innocent as I am I have jumped to the conclusion that silence means consent, and that the grant-aided school teachers can rest assured they will receive the same treatment as Government teachers.

Mr. Editor, is my 'diagnosis' correct?

INNOCENT

Teachers

Sir,—With reference to the recent correspondence in the local press concerning Teachers' Salaries, it is obvious that the only way this problem can be resolved is by the setting up of bona fide Teachers' Union, properly constituted and registered under the new Trade Union Ordinance.

It has been stated that it is degrading for a teacher to join the trade union movement, but one has only to look at the position in Great Britain, where many thousands of teachers are members of the National Union of Teachers. The N.U.T. has been the one consistent organisation, which has for years fought to give the Teaching profession its proper economic status, and in Great Britain today the results of this agitation for better conditions are plainly shown.

I am certain that the Labour Office would be only too pleased to advise teachers on the steps to be taken in the formation of such a Union.

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

Propaganda

Sir,—Your comment on the proposed Creditor-Debtor Ordinance should be read carefully by those who shout that they suffer too much under the provisions. The strange thing has been that thought about ninety five per cent of Hongkongites do not benefit by this statute that gives rights to occupation. Yesterday's newspaper propaganda as if the persons who amassed fortunes under the Mikado have the power to dominate the legislation of the Colony.

EYE-FOR-EYE.

Two Years Hard For 70-Year Old Chinese

Cheung Wah alias Wong Wah, 70-year-old Chinese male, who pleaded guilty to breach of a deportation order at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, told Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Chief Justice), that he had returned to the Colony, who had died during the Japanese occupation. Cheung was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Chung Kwong-cheung alias Chung Cheung alias Chan Kwok-leung, who pleaded guilty to a similar charge was sentenced to four years' hard labour. Cheung Tak alias Cheung Tak, Cheung Kam-sai alias Cheung Lok-lai alias Chan Lam, Chan Yau, Wong Yuen-chai alias Yu Sing alias Wong Sing alias Ho Nam, Cheung Kam alias Cheung Yau and Yuen Man-chi alias Cheung Man-chi alias Yuen Man-lao alias Min Pau-lai, who also pleaded guilty to breach of a deportation order, were each sentenced to three years' hard labour.

A Chinese police constable, Ho Noi-lin, 26, PC1013, appeared before Mr. d'Almada at Central Magistracy yesterday, charged with being absent from duty since March 4, 1947, without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, and with failing to return accoutrements. He was remanded for three days in Police custody. Inspector Moran prosecuted.

BY ALEX RAYMOND

Saw Fish Taken Into Engine Room

Yesterday's hearing of the fishery bribery case at the Central Magistracy before Mr. A. J. Clifford was taken up by cross-examination of Chief Inspector Shum Ka-chun of the Fishery Department by the defence and re-examination by the prosecution.

Defendants, Chan Kun-kau, 23, Kwok Muk-hoi, 39, Lee Kwai-wan, 25 and Tso Wai-hin all plead "Not Guilty." The first is represented by Mr. B. J. Bernacchi and the rest by Mr. Stewart. Witness in answer to questions by Mr. Shafin, Senior Superintendent of Police, who is prosecuting, said that on one occasion when he had gone on board the ferry, he had seen fish being taken into the engine room. He said that he did not go in to the engine room because there was a notice posted that no one was allowed in the room.

He also said that he had seen fish in the lavatories. Mr. Shafin said that he had said in previous hearing that he had only gone on board a ferry once. Witness then said that he meant on the wharf and not on the ship.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Elephants Eat Grass By The Ton

During their stay in the Colony, seven elephants which arrived yesterday, will be fed by the Dairy Farm. Two tons of green grass will be sent this morning to the s.s. "President Grant" which is taking the elephants and other wild animals and birds to America.

The elephants, accompanied by six bears, 200 monkeys, 20 Gibbons, four Siamese golden cats, and about 2,000 birds, arrived yesterday from Bangkok by the s.s. "Ninghai." They will be transferred to the "President Grant" today.

The Pokfulam branch of the Dairy Farm received a telephone call from Mr. Noel Rosefield, representing the Wild Life Expedition of California Island, yesterday afternoon asking for "a ton or two of green fodder." He also borrowed a horse box (used yesterday by the Dairy Farm to unload 105 cows from America) to use in transferring the elephants from one ship to the other today.

POST OFFICE

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the Ordinary Mail. Mail close before 10 a.m. Registered and Parcels will close at 8 p.m. on previous day.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20
Closing Times By Air
Canton, (Kowloon G.P.O.) 7.50 a.m.
10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m., (G.P.O.)
7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., Noon, 2.30 p.m.
Airmail for Shanghai, (Reg.) 9 a.m.
(Ord.) 9.30 a.m.
Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, (Nairobi), Johannesburg and Mombasa via Cairo, (Bag.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Amoy and Foochow; Airmail for Swatow; Airmail for Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking; Airmail for Tientsin, (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea and Train
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 8 a.m.
Straits, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, 10 a.m.
Manila, Noon.
Straits and Calcutta, Noon.
Swatow, 2 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 2 p.m.
Canton (and also mail only), 2 p.m.
Bangkok, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada), (Reg. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters and cards only), 3 p.m.
Amoy and Saigon, 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 4 p.m.
Canton (Parcels and also mail), 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21
Closing Times By Air
Canton, (Kowloon G.P.O.) 7.50 a.m.
10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m., (G.P.O.)
7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., Noon, 2.30 p.m.
Airmail for Shanghai, (Reg.) 9 a.m.
(Ord.) 9.30 a.m.
Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, (Nairobi), Johannesburg and Mombasa via Cairo, (Bag.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.; G.P.O. (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Airmail for Amoy and Foochow; Airmail for Swatow; Airmail for Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking; Airmail for Tientsin, (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea and Train
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 8 a.m.
Straits, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, 10 a.m.
Manila, Noon.
Straits and Calcutta, Noon.
Swatow, 2 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 2 p.m.
Canton (and also mail only), 2 p.m.
Bangkok, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada), (Reg. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters and cards only), 3 p.m.
Amoy and Saigon, 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 4 p.m.
Canton (Parcels and also mail), 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22
Closing Times By Air
Canton, (Kowloon G.P.O.) 7.50 a.m.
10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m., (G.P.O.)
7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., Noon, 2.30 p.m.

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Hong Kong.

by noon on Saturday 24 Apr. 48

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fifth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 1st May 1948 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building, the Club House, Happy Valley; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 22nd April 1948.

By Order,
S.A. Sloop
Actg. Secy.

NATURALISATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that ELENA FEOQOTOVNA SHAPIRO, 23 Cameron Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, is applying to the Governor for naturalisation, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.

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THE HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice To Shareholders

ADOPTION OF NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 28th April, 1948, at 12.15 p.m., or at such time as the Ordinary Annual Meeting of Members to be held at the same place at Noon shall terminate, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That the New Articles of Association produced to the Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by David Fortune Landale, Chairman of the Company and of the Meeting, be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing Articles of Association of the Company."

A copy of the Proposed New Articles can be inspected by any Shareholder at the Offices of the Company during the usual office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. TERRY,
Manager and Secretary.
Hong Kong, 5th April, 1948.

THE HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice To Shareholders

ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 28th April, 1948, at Noon, to receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1947, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. Terry,
Manager and Secretary.
Hong Kong, 5th April, 1948.

GUNNY-BAGS

BUYING and Selling on narrow margin of Commission only. Please apply Mr. DICKMAN LEUNG, 101 Jervois Street, 1st Floor. Or phone 20068.

SALE OF MOTOR FISHING VESSEL AND OTHER POWER CRAFT.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following Motor Fishing Vessels and Other Power Craft now lying in the Boat Camber, H. M. Naval Yard, Kowloon:

61 1/2 Ft. M.F.Vs: 106, 107, 181, 203, 204, 242, 244, 280.
75 Ft. M.F.Vs: 1008, 1071, 1101, 1127, 1188.
10 Ft. F.M.Bs: 43221, 39555.
25 Ft. F.M.Bs: 441389 and one with no number.
38 Ft. H.L. (P): 44110
45 Ft. P.L. (O)s: 44152
25 Ft. M.Cs: 41514, 43582, 431184, 441003.
R. C. L. 986
42 Ft. Storing Tender, S.V.V. 12.
L.C.P.R. 1370.

Tender Forms and permission to view may be obtained from Section 1.B of the Naval Store Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong. Craft may be inspected on application to Mr. Coombes, Foreman of Storehouses, Kowloon, from Monday to Thursday 10/22nd April between the hours of 0930 to 1200, and 1400 to 1630, on production of the Tender Form. Completed forms must be returned in sealed envelopes clearly marked "TENDERS FOR M.F.Vs." and "OTHER POWER CRAFT" as necessary, to: Suptdg. Naval Store Office, Hong Kong, by noon on Friday 23rd April. Tenders may be for all or any of the boats but the Number of Each Craft should be stated on the tender.

E. F. S. FISHER,
Suptdg. Naval Store Office.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Board Room of the Company, Room No. 303, Queen's Building, Hong Kong, on Tuesday the 27th April, 1948, at noon for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be closed from the 16th April 1948 to the 27th April 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong.

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, 1948, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1947, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY 7th April, 1948, to WEDNESDAY 21st April, 1948, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. C. FIELD,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 30th March, 1948.

ST. THOMAS MORE ASSOCIATION

PORNTIGHTLY LECTURES
Catholic Club, King's Building.
Thursday, 22nd April, 5.30 p.m.
Subject: The English Martyrs.
(Rev. J. McCarthy, S.J.)

Thursday, 6th May, 5.30 p.m.
Subject: Therese Neumann—A Wonder of Our Time.
(Rev. E. Bourke, S.J.)
These lectures are open to the general public.

SHANGHAI DOCKYARDS LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, Hong Kong.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of SHANGHAI DOCKYARDS LIMITED will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited at No. 27, Chung Shan Lu (Eastern 1), Shanghai, on Thursday, the 13th day of May, 1948, at four o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes following, namely:—

To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts for the period 1st October, 1946 to 30th September, 1947 and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation or otherwise; to appoint Auditors; to sanction the declaration of a dividend; and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged with the Secretary not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for the holding of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from April 22, 1948 to May 13, 1948, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
T. H. GWYNNE,
Secretary.

SHANGHAI April 1, 1948.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS of Thomas John Price late of the Republic Bay, Shouson Hill Area in the Colony of Hong Kong, Master, Education Department, Hong Kong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 88 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 13th day of May, 1948.

All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 15th day of April, 1948.

WILKINSON & GRIST.
Solicitors for Mary Enid Price, the lawful widow and relict of the above-named deceased,
No. 2, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Special H.K. Display At B.I.F.

Messrs. Philox, Ltd., of Loke Yaw Building, are to have their own special display of Hong Kong products at the British Industrial Fair in London, opening on May 3.

The firm's Trading Dept. Manager, Mr. D. W. Luke, will be leaving by air on April 21 to supervise the preparation of the company's exhibit. Mr. Luke returned to Hong Kong last December after a long business trip to Great Britain and the Continent. During his coming visit he will contract various manufacturers represented in Hong Kong and China by Philox Ltd. in Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, France and Switzerland.

Watchman Gaoled For Larceny

"The serious aspect of the case" in which Wong Fong was charged with larceny from a ship, "was that defendant was employed as a watchman to guard the property of his employers," according to Inspector J. Orem when Wong appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

Defendant, said Inspector Orem, was employed as a Police watchman (401) on board Moller's tugboat 558. When changing guards on April 17, Sub-Inspector Billingham noticed accused behaving in a suspicious manner and decided to search him. Four 4" bandages, two First Aid dressings and four tubes of jelly were found in defendant's pockets. Defendant pleaded that he picked the things up and thinking that they were discarded, pocketed them.

He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

He Used Profane Language

Thomas O'Connell (25), quartermaster of the S/S Lancashire, was fined \$25 by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday when he pleaded guilty to the charge of using profane language towards Sub-Inspector Kinloch with intent to cause a breach of the peace.

Inspector J. Orem said that defendant was seen by St. Kinloch outside the Cocktail Bar, Nathan Road, at 12.10 a.m. on April 18. He obviously had "one over the eight" and did not quite realise what he was doing when he swore at the Police officer.

LIFEBOATS FOR HONG KONG

London, Apr. 16. Hong Kong, Australia, Newfoundland, Arabia and South Africa are among the countries which have ordered nearly 1,000 lifeboats from a Scottish firm of boatbuilders. Many of these will be powered by the famous 'Morris' marine engines which are waterproofed and will in fact operate when fully submerged. This firm is working at full pressure to complete these contracts.

NOTICE

Any persons having claim to the undermentioned unclaimed passengers baggage are requested to call at the office of the undersigned at their earliest convenience:—

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1 Bag	H. Eastockera	" "
1 Bag	W. Lodger	" "
1 Hand Box	H. Holland	"Ranchi"
1 Canvas Bag	Chow Wing Yuen	"Rajula"
1 Bedding Roll	Chan Jay Kee	"Scythia"
1 Suitcase	K.E.C.L.	H.M.S. "Rance"
1 Trunk	Owen O'Kane	" "
1 Hand Bag	C. W. Bartlett	H.M.S. "Patroller"
1 Suitcase	M. O'wen	"Empire Brent"
1 Suitcase	A. Beck	"Orlando"
1 Deck Chair	J. H. Kolkman	H.M.S. "Victorious"
	C. P. Martin	" "

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MARCH 15 ISSUE

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Tuesday	April 27th	Friday	April 30th
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Monday	April 26th	Monday	April 26th
Monday	May 3rd	Monday	May 3rd

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FUNERAL

The remains of Mrs. KATE MARY CRUISE GUIMARAES (mother of G.A. and L.A. Guimaraes and Mrs. C.M. Guimaraes-Remedios) who died on April 18th, 1945, will be reinterred at the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, today, 30th April. The cortege will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m.

CHINA, AMERICA AND JAPAN

As had been foreshadowed, Chiang Kai-shek has been elected President of China under the new Constitution, but unhampered by its limitation of power. The excuse for abandoning the provisions of this democratically designed formula at the outset is perhaps good enough in its way. There could be little point in pretence, and the antics of the National Assembly in the last week or two have been sufficient to show that the Chinese have a long way to go before understanding parliamentary methods and functions, while the civil war, beyond doubt, has reached a stage of crisis more than justifying the declaration of a state of emergency.

In many respects, there are parallels between conditions in China and those in Greece. Russia does not want China to stand on her own feet any more than she does Greece, and it is cheaper and safer to subsidise native 'rebels' than to employ Russian troops. But there are differences. The Greek Communists are plundering bandits, with a record of savagery unsurpassed. The Chinese Communists are, as Communists go, fairly well behaved. Again, the Greek Government, whatever its faults, represents the verdict of a general election fairly conducted under close Western supervision. In China there has never been a proper election yet, and the power of the Kuomintang, the party behind Chiang Kai-shek, is derived from organised force.

For these reasons it is difficult for the Western Powers in general or the United States in particular to repeat in China the policy pursued in Greece. At the outset China enjoyed American goodwill in an exceptional degree. Modern China has gone mainly to American universities for its higher education, and the idealist professions of the students tended to be taken by their teachers at face value. They talked like Westerners and were expected to behave like them. Alas, the deeply ingrained traditions of Chinese public dishonesty were not to be so easily washed out. The Americans had good opportunities of observing their continuance in an area like the now extraterritorial Shanghai. Disillusionment is now very widespread.

But so also is the alarm felt in America at the progress of Chinese Communism. A fairly common opinion among outside observers is that, even if military aid were given to the Central Government, it could not hope to regain all the lost ground. Losses would have to be cut; which for geographical reasons would mean the abandonment of Manchuria. On the other hand, there are Americans in influential positions so deeply impressed by the menace of a Russianised Manchuria that they would advocate doing almost anything to prevent it.

American opinion thus faces a dilemma—either to increase the aid to Nanking or to watch Russia exerting a stranglehold over China. Since Prague the first alternative has gained in favour. The present aid is very con-



The Fourth Instalment

Churchill's Memoirs Deadly Changes In Germany

The French, although their political affairs still remained in constant flux and in motion without particular significance, clung tenaciously to the French army as the centre and prop of the life of France and of all her allies. This attitude earned them rebukes both in Britain and in the United States. The opinions of the Press and public were in no way founded upon reality; but the adverse tide was strong.

Under the so-called National Government British public opinion showed an increasing inclination to cast aside all care about Germany. In vain the French had pointed out correctly in a memorandum of July 21, 1933, that the general assurance given at Versailles that a universal limitation of armaments should follow the one-sided disarmament of Germany did not constitute a treaty obligation. It certainly was not an obligation enforceable apart from time and circumstance.

Yet when in 1932 the German delegation to the Disarmament Conference categorically demanded the removal of all restrictions upon their right to rearm they found much support in the British Press. The Times spoke of "the timely redress of inequality," and the New Statesman of "the long overdue recognition of the principle of the equality of States."

This meant that the 70,000,000 Germans ought to be allowed to rearm and prepare for war without the victors in the last fearful struggle being entitled to make any objection. Equality of status between victors and vanquished; equality between a France of 39,000,000 and a Germany of nearly double that number!

The German Government were emboldened by the British demerit. They ascribed to the fundamental weakness and inherent decadence imposed even upon a Nordic race by the democratic and parliamentary form of society. With all Hitler's national drive behind them, they took a haughty line. In July, their delegation gathered up its papers and quitted the Disarmament Conference. To coax them back then became the prime political objective of the victors.

In November the French, under severe and constant British pressure, proposed what was somewhat unfairly called "The Herriot Plan." The essence of this was the reconstitution of all European defence forces as short-service armies with limited numbers, admitting equality of status but not necessarily accepting equality of strength.

In fact and in principle, the admission of equality of status made it impossible to accept equality of strength. This enabled the Allied Governments to offer to Germany "equality of rights in a system which would provide security for all nations."

Under certain safeguards of an illusory character the French were reduced to accepting this meaningless formula. On this the Germans consented to return to the Disarmament Conference. This was hailed as a notable victory for peace.

Fanned by the breeze of popularity, his Majesty's Government now produced on March 16, 1933, what was called after its author and inspirer, "The MacDonald Plan." It accepted as its starting-point the adoption of the French conception of short-service armies—in this case of eight months' service—as the basis for prescribing exact figures for the troops of each country. The French army should be reduced from its peace-time establishment of 500,000 men to 200,000 and the Germans should increase to parity at that figure.

By this time the German military forces, though not yet provided with the mass of trained reserves which only a succession of annual conscripted quotas could supply, may well have amounted to the equivalent of over a million ardent volunteers, partially equipped, and with many forms of the latest weapons coming along through the convertible and partially-converted factories to arm them.

At the end of the World War, France, like Great Britain, had an enormous mass of heavy artillery, whereas the cannon of the German army had in fact been blown to bits according to the terms of the Agreement; but by proposing to limit the calibre of mobile artillery guns to 105-mm. or 4.2 inches. Existing guns up to 6 inches could be retained, but all replacements were to be limited to 4.2 inches.

British interests, as distinct from those of France, were to be protected by the maintenance of the treaty restrictions against German naval armaments until 1935, when it was proposed that a new Naval Conference should meet. Military aircraft were prohibited to Germany for the duration of the Agreement; but the three Allied Powers should reduce their own Air Forces to 500 planes apiece.

I viewed this attack upon the French armed forces and the attempt to establish equality between Germany and France with strong aversion; and on March 23, 1933, I had the opportunity of saying to Parliament:

"I dare say that during this anxious month there are a good many people who have said to themselves, as I have been saying for several years, 'Thank God for the French army.'"

"When we read about Germany, when we watch with surprise and distress the tumultuous insurrection of ferocity and war spirit, the pitiless ill-treatment of minorities, the denial of the

Goebbels' Diary will be found in Page Nine

normal protections of civilised society, the persecution of large numbers of individuals solely on the ground of race—when we read all that occurring in one of the most gifted, learned and scientific and formidable nations in the world, one cannot help feeling glad that the fierce passions that are raging in Germany have not yet found any other outlet but upon themselves."

And again in April: "The Germans demand equality in weapons and equality in the organisation of armies and fleets, and we have been told 'You cannot keep so great a nation in inferior position. What others have, they must have.' I have never agreed to make. 'Nothing in life is eternal, but as surely as Germany acquires full military equality with her neighbours while her own grievances are still unredressed, and while she is in the temper which we have unhappily seen, so surely should we see ourselves within a measurable distance of the renewal of general European war.'"

When one considers that the facts were hardly in dispute, the actions of a responsible government of respectable men and the public opinion which so fluently supported them are scarcely comprehensible. It was

like being smothered by a feather-bed. I remember particularly the look of pain and aversion which I saw on the faces of members in all parts of the House when I said, 'Thank God for the French army.' Words were vain.

However, the French had the hardness to insist that there should be a delay of four years before the destruction of their heavy war material. The British Government accepted this modification provided that the French agreement about the destruction of their artillery was specified in a document for immediate signature.

France bowed to this, and on October 24, 1933, Sir John Simon, after comparing that Germany had shifted her ground in the course of the preceding weeks, brought these draft proposals before the Disarmament Conference. The result was unexpected.

Hitler, now Chancellor and Master of all Germany, having already given orders on assuming power to drive ahead boldly on a nation-wide scale, both in the training camps and the factories, felt himself in a strong position.

He did not even trouble to accept the quixotic offer proffered upon him. With a gesture of disdain he directed the German Government to withdraw both from the Conference and from the League of Nations. Such was the fate of the MacDonald Plan.

All this while the United States remained intensely preoccupied with its own vehement internal affairs and economic problems. Europe and far-off Japan watched with steady gaze the rise of German warlike power. Disquietude was increasingly expressed in Scandinavian countries and the States of the Baltic, and in some Balkan countries.

Deep anxiety ruled in France, where a large amount of knowledge of Hitler's activities and of German preparations had come to hand. There was, I was told, a catalogue of breaches of the treaty of immunity and of formidable gravity, but when I asked my French friends why this matter was not raised in the League of Nations, and Germany invited, or even ultimately summoned, to explain her action and state precisely what she was doing, I was answered that the British Government would deprecate such an alarming step.

Thus, while Mr. MacDonald with Mr. Baldwin's full authority, preached disarmament to the French, and practised it upon the British, the German might grew by leaps and bounds, and the time for overt action approached.

In justice to the Conservative Party it must be mentioned that each of the Conferences of the National Union of Conservative Associations from 1932 onwards, resolutions proposed by such worthies as Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Croft in favour of an immediate strengthening of our armaments to meet the growing danger from abroad were carried almost unanimously.

But the Parliamentary control by the Government Whips in the House of Commons was at this time so effective, and the three parties in the Government, as well as the Labour Opposition, so sunk in lethargy and blindness, that the warnings of their followers in the country were as ineffective as were the signs of the times, and the evidence of the Secret Service.

This was one of those awful periods which recur in our history, when the noble British nation seems to fall from its high estate, loses all trace of sense or purpose, and appears to cover from the menace of foreign peril, frothing pious platitudes, while foemen forge their arms.

In this dark time the basest sentiments of the acceptance passed unchallenged by the responsible leaders of the political parties. In 1932 the students of the Oxford Union, under the inspiration of a Mr. Joad, passed their ever-shamed resolution: "That this House refuses to fight for King and Country."

It was easy to laugh off such an episode in England, but in Germany, in Russia, in Italy, in Japan, the idea of a decadent, degenerate Britain took deep root and swayed many calculations. Little did the foolish boys who passed the resolution dream that they were destined quite soon to conquer or fall gloriously in the ensuing war, and prove themselves the finest generation ever bred in Europe, and arise from the same paralysis of thought and action among the leaders of the former and future Allies.

The Economic Billiard of 1929 to 1931 had affected Japan not less than the rest of the world. China was more than ever Japan's principal export market for cotton and other manufactures, and almost her sole source of coal

and iron. A new assertion of control over China became therefore the main theme of Japanese policy.

In September, 1931, on a pretext of local disorders, the Japanese occupied Mukden railway. Early in 1932 the Japanese created the puppet State of Manchukuo. A year later the Chinese province of Jehol was annexed to it, and in March, 1933, Japanese troops, penetrating deeply into defenceless regions, had reached the Great Wall of China. This aggressive action corresponded to the growth of Japanese power in the Far East and her new naval position on the oceans.

From the first shot the outrage committed upon China aroused the strongest hostility in the United States. But the policy of isolation cut both ways. Had the United States been a member of the League of Nations, she could undoubtedly have led that Assembly into collective action against Japan, of which the United States would herself have been the principal Mandatory.

The British Government on their part showed no desire to act with the United States alone; nor did they wish to be drawn into antagonism with Japan further than their obligations under the League of Nations Charter required. There was a useful feeling in some British circles at the loss of the Japanese Alliance and the consequential weakening of the British position with all its long-established interests in the Far East.

His Majesty's Government could hardly be blamed if in their grave financial and growing European embarrassments, they did not seek a prominent role at the side of the United States in the Far East without any hope of corresponding American support in Europe.

China, however, was a member of the League, and although she had not paid her subscription to that body, she appealed to it for what was no more than justice. On September 20, 1931, the League called on Japan to remove her troops from Manchuria.

In December a Commission was appointed to conduct an inquiry on the spot. The League of Nations entrusted the Chairmanship of the Commission to the Earl of Lytton, the worthy descendant of a gifted line. The whole background of the Manchurian affair was carefully presented. The conclusions drawn were plain. Manchukuo was the artificial creation of the Japanese General Staff, and the wishes of the population had played no part in the formation of this puppet State.

In February, 1933, the League of Nations declared that the State of Manchukuo could not be recognised. Although no sanctions were imposed upon Japan, nor any other action taken, Japan, on March 27, 1933, withdrew from the League of Nations. Germany and Japan had been on opposite sides in the war; they now looked towards each other in a different mood. The moral authority of the League was shown to be devoid of any physical support at a time when its activity and strength were most needed.

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Station Incident Closed

Batavia, Apr. 18. Full satisfaction has now been given by the Indonesian Republic over the Jogjakarta railway station incident. The Netherlands East Indies Information Service stated tonight.

There were no further impediments in the way of continuing the political negotiations between the Dutch and Republicans, the statement added.

The announcement was made after the release of a joint Dutch-Indonesian communiqué, which reported that the leaders of the two negotiating delegations met at Jogjakarta, the Indonesian capital, today.

It said that during a friendly conversation, Raden Abdul Kadir Wirjoatmodjo, the Deputy Lieutenant-Governor of the Dutch East Indies, was in the first generation ever bred in Europe, and arise from the same paralysis of thought and action among the leaders of the former and future Allies.

The fifth American ship carrying supplies for Turkey unloaded heavy tanks, cannons and heavy transportation equipment today at Izmir and Istanbul—United Press.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner

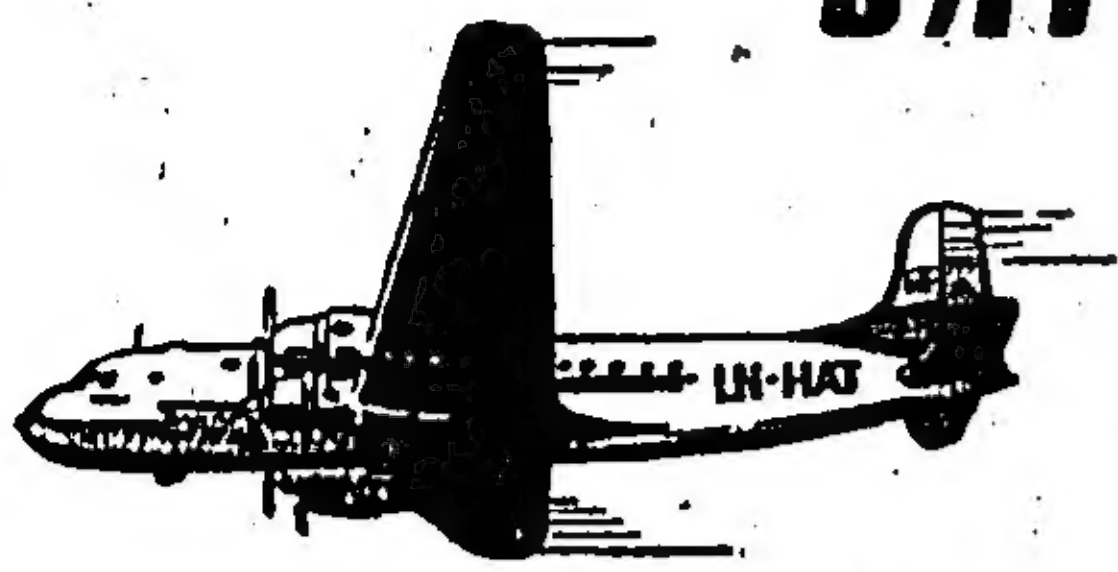


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ARABS CLAIM A VICTORY

Jewish Settlement Said Occupied

Attack On Haifa's Phone Exchange

Jerusalem, Apr. 19. The Arab National Committee of Jerusalem claimed last night that the Arab Judean army had entered Nevi Yacov, a Jewish settlement astride the main road from Jerusalem to the Arab "triangle of terror," and demolished several houses.

"We entered the village at 1830 hours," the Arab Committee spokesman said. "The Jews had left and we demolished several houses."

"We entered the settlement after an hour of cannonading," the spokesman said. Jewish sources declared that a "terrific fight is still in progress" and denied the Arab victory claim.

British Highland Light Infantry sources said that the Arabs "won a victory and captured 20 Jewish armoured cars."

The spokesman for the Arab Committee said that the attack on the Jewish settlement was directed by Emil Ghoury, member of the Arab Higher Executive, who assumed command of the Arab forces after the death in battle of Abdul Kader Hussein.

Briton Killed

Nevi Yacov (New Jacob) lies five miles north of Jerusalem on the main road between the Holy City and Nablus, the southern point of the solidly Arab Nablus-Jenin-Tulkarm triangle. Before Palestine's civil war erupted, the settlement population was about 400.

In January, women and children were evacuated and the settlement was occupied by Hagannah. Almost daily recently, snipers operating from the settlement's vantage point on a slight rise and from a concrete watch tower, have sniped at passing Arab traffic.

Hagannah said that in a four-hour attack by the Arabs on Nevi Yacov, the Jews suffered one killed and seven wounded.

Hagannah also claimed that four Arab Legion armoured cars participated in the assault.

One of the armoured cars Hagannah said, overturned and two occupants were killed. One was a British officer.

In Jerusalem

A bomb explosion in the Montflore section of Jerusalem tonight touched off a running battle between Arabs and the Hagannah forces who dominate the area.

First reports said the bomb was directed at a Jewish house in Montflore. The explosion shook the entire area as well as the press and communications building 150 yards away, which had received a false bomb warning earlier in the day.

Mortar fire was heard after the explosion. The Arabs planted the bomb in an unoccupied house which had been heavily damaged in an earlier attack. The house, now completely destroyed, had held a strategic position near the Bethlehem road and the Arabs apparently had feared it would be reoccupied as another Jewish strong-point on the road leading into the Holy City.

Russian Officers?

It was reported that Hagannah forces tried to capture the Haifa telephone exchange early today but were driven off by Arabs and the British. The exchange is located in "No Man's Land."

LEOPOLD BACK

Geneva, Apr. 18. King Leopold III of Belgium, his wife, the Princess de Rethy and Crown Prince Badouin returned to their residence in exile near Geneva on Sunday, after their three months holiday in the West Indies.—Associated Press.

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SWORDS STOLEN FROM MUSEUM

London, Apr. 18. Two valuable presentation swords—both gifts to the Duke of Wellington, one from the inhabitants of Bengal in 1804, the other from the Emperor Alexander of Russia in 1814—were stolen from London's Victoria and Albert Museum last night.

The swords, in scabbards encrusted with emeralds and diamonds, were valued at between £5,000 and £10,000.—Reuter.

Treason Trial In Belgrade

Belgrade, Apr. 18. The first big treason trial of high Communist officials in Premier Tito's Government will begin on Tuesday at Ljubljana.

Nearly 20 officials were reported arrested last month in what some observers call the first purge trials since 19 years ago. They said they have the documentary evidence to show the defendants are traitors. The trial will be public.—Associated Press.

French Offer Of Friendship To The Italians

Paris, Apr. 18.

M. Robert Schuman, the Premier, told a political meeting at Poitiers, southwestern France, today that France had received \$280 million worth of goods free from the United States since the end of December.

M. Schuman said American aid was an "unprecedented act of human solidarity."

"This initiative has been refused by certain countries. Yet this initiative holds out a great opportunity for pacific organization of the world."

While the French economic situation was improving, M. Schuman said, progress was still insufficient.

"New outlets must be obtained," he said. "Progress has been made on many points, but it is still insufficient. We import much more than we export, and it will be so for several years to come until we have enough currency, in particular dollars, to pay for the surplus of our imports."

He said the outlook for the cereals crop is good. "The wheat crop will certainly allow us to increase the bread ration."

Italian Voting

On the need for international solidarity, M. Schuman said: "Unions made in wartime keep their value after the war. France does not exclude anyone from her friendship, even those who yesterday were against her."

Of the Italian general elections today, M. Schuman said: "I

German Danger

Discussing Germany, the Premier said: "A statute must be devised for Germany, founded on democratic principles, but not without serious precautions."

Any plan which would lead to the establishment of a centralized power in Germany, M. Schuman said, would mean for her "the temptation of a permanent and progressive threat of revenge first and aggressive imperialism later."

He added that as soon as Parliament convened, the Government will ask for the "rapid passing of laws for military reorganization, which will cost the country only the indispensable minimum in money and men."

M. Schuman said that his Government this week would introduce in Parliament a series of bills for "military reorganization to bolster the nation's defence."

Defence Aims

In a public address, M. Schuman declared that the Government would demand that Parliament, when it reconvenes on Tuesday, give rapid consideration and a vote to military measures. He did not specify the nature of the reorganization except to say that it would cost France "only indispensable minimum credits."

At the same time, M. Schuman said the Government was bent on protecting interior security "against any tentative threat of disorder."

"The Government intends to reconcile liberty and authority and repress all which can harm collective interests," said M. Schuman.—United Press.

PENICILLIN'S EFFECTIVENESS

Washington, Apr. 18. The American Pharmaceutical Association today reported evidence that the germ-killing power of penicillin may be doubled or even quadrupled by mixing the wonder drug with tiny amounts of the common chemical, cobalt chloride.

Cobalt chloride is a red chemical used in most barometers and invisible ink. It has little effect on germs by itself. The Association said the "unusual enhancement" of penicillin's power was discovered by scientists at the University of California College of Pharmacy.—United Press.

Military Aid For Palestine Demand

Baghdad, Apr. 18. More than 15,000 demonstrators demanded immediate military aid for Palestine here today as leading Arab military experts prepared for important "Help Palestine" talks at the palace of the Regent, Emir Abdul Illah.

All day, the demonstrators staged marches through the city's streets.

General Ismail Safwat, Inspector-General of the Arab Liberation Army, was expected to arrive here tonight to begin talks under the Regent before leaving tomorrow for an "unknown destination."

Jamil Al Rawfi, the Iraqi Minister in Amman, and Sherif Hussain Nasir, the Iraqi Consul-General in Jerusalem, have been called to Baghdad to report on the situation.

Nasir Al Farisi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, arrived here yesterday from Cairo, where the Arab League Political Committee has been discussing Palestine.

An Iraqi spokesman told Reuter tonight: "I assure the Arab world that Iraq's aid to Palestine will end the Zionist terrorism and massacre."—Reuter.

Buddhist Activity In Germany

Duesseldorf, Apr. 18. U Thu Nanda, a Buddhist High Abbot from Rangoon, arrived in Duesseldorf from Paris today to visit German Buddhist communities in the Ruhr and other parts of Western Germany.

It was the first time in the history of German Buddhism that a visit had been made by a dignitary from one of the Buddhist countries of Asia.

U Thu Nanda said he expected to stay in Germany some weeks to address members of the growing German Buddhist movement.

"I feel that the German people are suited to Buddhism," he said, "and I am happy at the progress our teaching has made in this country, particularly since the end of the war."

"The Germans, like the Buddhist people of the East, are really peaceful when they aim at peace. When left alone, they easily follow the path of peace."

The German Buddhist movement, largely composed of intellectuals, was stated by an official of the Duesseldorf community today to number more than 1,000, nearly 200 of them in the Ruhr and the Rhineland.—Reuter.

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OTTAWA CANADA

Woman Today

She is a Finn and her name is Hertta Kuusinen. She is pretty, fair-haired — and dangerous, says
WALTER HAYES.

A Family Dictator

I doubt if the Englishman travelling in Greece ever quite recovers from the sight of the peasant riding on his donkey while his burdened wife trudges along the road beside him. In Greece, East and West meet in a strange marriage of customs. The village woman's place is in the home, and she is never seen with her husband in the coffee-house, where the men's talk runs on politics like we discuss football. From dawn to dusk she cooks, sews, ploughs, rears the children uncomplaining, and at 20 looks 45. Only at the day's end and on Sundays she stands before her door gossiping with the village women, all wearing the colourful costumes of their Province.

Yet her husband will never buy or sell without her advice, and in the family life she is the dictator. In Athens the Greek woman, who still has no vote, has won by beauty and intelligence a growing independence and a hidden influence on the political world of men. The elegant West End Kolonaki woman is fashionably dressed without emptying her husband's wallet. Appearances are deceptive in Greece, and she probably makes ends meet with difficulty.

Speaking at least two foreign languages fluently, she helps clothe herself by working in an Allied Mission.

Maids are obtainable and cheap, and life even for the poorer families is less house-bound than in England. The shop-girl is the greatest achievement for the rivals the Kolonaki lady for smartness, matching purse, gloves and shoes with her coat with natural taste. Prices are generally five times those in England, but wages may be even lower. That is why all women live from day to day, buying what they can when they can afford it.

Household gadgets, from nylon babies' tricycles to pot-cleaners, are either entirely lacking or impossibly expensive. There are no big stores like our own, and the Greek woman's problem is so much the greater.

The best tribute to the Greek woman is the 5,000 marriages between British soldiers and Greek girls that have taken place here since 1945.

KEITH BUTLER.

Russia Was Too Tame For Her

Oh, these troublesome women of Europe! Into the spotlight now comes a pretty, fair-haired and dangerous person, Hertta Kuusinen. She looks 30; she might be 40. And in a wide-windowed, three-roomed flat in Helsinki she is doing Stalin's work in Finland. Hertta is chairman of the Communist Party in the Finnish Parliament. She is also the wife of Yrjö Leino, leader of the Finnish Communists and Minister of the Interior.

Like 53-year-old Anna Pauker — another woman trouble-maker who trod the revolutionary path to become Foreign Minister in Rumania's Communist-dominated Government — she had reached the heights through the dark alleys of the underground plot and plan.

More Shoes From Britain

There will be more summer shoes available from Britain this year. This is the impression gained by me when I visited two Northampton and Towcester factories and saw hundreds of pairs stacked ready for export.

We watched a white suede "Easygoer" sandal being made from start to finish, in three fittings for each size. (A pair, believe it or not, consists of as many as 24 small pieces stitched and stuck together by deft-fingered girls.) We saw how they made this sandal in a special new way to give it a flexible sole for comfort and longer wear, and admired the speed with which blonde Eileen Lambert punched those perforations.

The girl with the Perfect Foot demonstrated how we should try on shoes; make sure that they fit from heel to big toe ball. She is Mrs. Audrey Merrifield, who met her husband as a fellow worker in the shoe factory. All new sample pairs are tried out on her because the management found her foot has exactly correct measurements for a 5½-B fitting. If the shoes fit her they are passed for production.

JOYA BEGG.

Like Anna Pauker, political upheaval is bringing her into the world's headlines. They are two of a kind, these women. Hertta's father, Otto Kuusinen, started out as a Social Democrat, jumped on the Communist band-wagon and ultimately became leader of the Finnish Reds. He went to Russia and became one of the secretaries of the notorious Comintern; he was rewarded with a post of greater importance. In 1939, when the Russians set up a puppet Government in Finland, Otto became the boss. Today he is the President of the Finno-Karelian Soviet Republic — a reward for good and faithful service.

When Papa Kuusinen went to Russia, Hertta, then only just out of school, went with him. But Russia was too tame for Hertta, and she returned secretly to her country at a time when Communists were not too popular, and became an underground agitator.

Anna Pauker travelled the same path. For ten years from 1924 she was also an under-

ground agitator for the outlawed Communist Party.

In 1935 Hertta was arrested and sent to prison for five years. Anna went to prison in 1936 for the same offence. She got ten years; served five.

When Hertta came out of jail — more determined in her beliefs than ever before — she taught languages in a Helsinki school. Even Communists have to eat. In between lectures she managed to distill some more propaganda, and in 1941 she went back to jail where she stayed until 1944. She married Yrjö Leino in 1945. It was the perfect marriage.

After the assault on Finland the Communists were able to come out into the open. Yrjö Leino became Minister of the Interior and started to organize the secret police — the first step taken by all good dictators.

Today the future of Hertta Kuusinen is in question — and so one is making any bets. Anna came back to Rumania with the Red Army and achieved Cabinet rank.

But Hertta may prefer to remain the strong woman behind the strong man.

...And The Ideal

What is your picture of the ideal woman? Hollywood thinks it knows her when it sees her, and has named Mrs. Spencer Tracy as one of the six "most wholesome" women in the world. She was extremely surprised, this lovely wife of film star Tracy, who admits that "Spencer is a very nice man."

She was surprised for the second time in a day when she was asked: "What are the requisites that make an ideal woman?"

"Oh, my goodness," she said. "Am I suddenly supposed to know things like this? Surely there is no ideal woman, is there? I have never known one."

But Mrs. Tracy admitted that she knew the qualities that make a woman an "almost-ideal" mother. "They are these," she said. "A great love for the child; determination and perseverance; a sense of humour, and a good old horse sense."

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Saturday, 1st May, 1948.

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Through numbers (10 Races—\$20.) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer, 1st floor, Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Cash Sweep on the "Laniao Handicap" to be run at the Whistman Meeting in May, 1948. The latter may also be purchased at the Club's Branch Office, No. 382 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE. Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED throughout the Meeting.

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NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE. The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

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SERVANTS' PASSES Servants' passes will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY who are requested to distribute them with discretion and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties but must remain in their employers' stands.

BY ORDER
S. A. Sloan,
Actg. Secretary.



BEAUTY CONTESTANTS for the title "Miss Paris," round the world's heavyweight champion who dropped in during a preliminary meeting of the Beauty Ball in the Salon de Penthieu.

HAPPY FAMILIES

A happy child in a united family is truly a very lucky individual. He has every chance of growing up with the characteristics which most make for happiness and success in life: self-confidence, friendliness, courage and independence.

There are three separate sets of relationships in every family — between the two parents, between the parents and the children and between the children themselves. Relationships between the parents depend on several things, and the sort of partnership they have formed between them is one of the most important. Ideally, neither mother nor father should be the "head of the house." Each should have certain duties and responsibilities which are different from, but not inferior to, the duties of the other. There should be certain responsibilities which they share in common. One of these is the bringing up of the children. This job is so big and important that it needs everything both parents can give it.

By "sharing" I don't mean that they take turns mind — the children, and both have their own ideas which they carry out independently when in charge. Sharing means agreement. They should both have the same ideas on child care and believe in and practice the same methods. This is necessary, not only for peace children, adopt, their parents

and happiness between the parents, but above all for the sake of the children.

Quarrelling among parents does more real psychological harm to the children than any other single factor, and quarrelling over the children is the worst of all. Therefore work out your ideas and methods between yourselves as early as possible. The right

time to talk about these things is really before marriage, or, at any rate before the children are born. Unfortunately very few couples do this. It is absolutely essential that some agreement is reached even if it means each side giving up some very cherished beliefs. Compromise is preferable to conflict.

Child-parent relationships are entirely different but just as important for the sake of harmony in the use of the attitudes between the parents themselves, but the relationships and attitudes that exist between the parents and the children are wholly the responsibility of the parents. It is necessary, not only for peace children, adopt, their parents

attitudes and will treat other members of the family according to the way their parents treat them. These, then, are the essential equipment by which a parent may attain happy relationships with and between his or her children: Firstly: Love and affection. The mother who finds her children a burden, who openly declares she "would never have had children if she had known what she was in for" can never hope to establish the right relationship with them. At the same time, however, love does not mean possessing the child utterly, wrapping him round with what has been called "mother-love" or striving to keep him dependent for the mother's own satisfaction. Secondly: Impartiality, tempered by understanding of each individual child's personality and needs, is also essential. Mothers never do and cannot treat each child alike, but they can be fair in their judgments, and allow no hint of favoritism to creep in under any guise whatever. Thirdly: Consideration of the parents towards the children teaches the child the first step towards consideration for others. A family, each member of which is considerate of the feelings of others, is well on the way to real harmony. Lastly: A sense of humor smoothes over many rough places.

By
Dorothy Mohr

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SHIP	TO	SAILING
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S.S. "BENARTY"	Rotterdam, Hamburg	Mid May
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DE GAULLE AGAIN DEMANDS FRENCH GENERAL ELECTIONS Claims Premier Without People's Support "Impending Storm" Over Europe

Marseilles, Apr. 18.

Heavily-guarded by 7,000 police and hundreds of detectives, General Charles de Gaulle, for the second time in less than 24 hours, today called for general elections to change the present French Government of M. Robert Schuman. He told 90,000 people at the old port of Marseilles that M. Schuman's middle-of-the-road Government had "lost the support of the people and control of the political and economic situation," and added: "We must go to the people as soon as possible to obtain the authority and credit necessary to lead them in times which are so difficult and might so easily become tragic."

The General spoke from a floating pontoon anchored 30 yards from the quayside. Specially manned fishing smacks and a fire float flanked the pontoon. The meeting passed off without incident. Every house facing the port had been searched yesterday. No boats were allowed to move in the small harbour and the only vessels near the pontoon from which the General spoke were a police launch and two small boats carrying journalists.

A smart white yacht ferried General de Gaulle to his floating platform. A barrier, manned by hundreds of Gaullists, kept all but invited guests 100 yards from the quayside.

Attempt Fails

These precautions contrasted with the General's walk yesterday through cheering crowds in the centre of the town and his visit to the Church of Notre Dame de La Garde in the Communist quarter this morning, where he was surrounded by hundreds of people.

Clashes between Gaullists and Communists kept many people at home this week-end. After the General had left, an official of the Rally announced that there had been an attempt to cut off the electric current to prevent the speech being broadcast.

An emergency plant had been provided, he said, and the attempt failed.

"Franco's Duty"

The Communist counter-demonstration held at the same time in another part of the town attracted a crowd of 10,000. In his speech, the General said: "Nearly everybody admits that we must organise the free peoples of Europe into an economic and strategic whole, and that this whole will one day include a Confederation of German states—but not a Fourth Reich—that it should be linked to the United States of America under a form of reciprocal guarantee and that the duty to lend this vast enterprise falls to France."

"Near everybody considers that our country must resolutely ensure, on the land, sea and air, the defence of its frontiers by all the means at its disposal," he said.

Scorching Wind

Warning of danger of war hanging over Europe, General de Gaulle declared: "Things are moving quickly. Without agreeing to give up hope of peace we can feel the breath of the scorching wind we know well, which announces the impending storm."

Recalling how the Western nations had vainly sought good re-

lations with the Soviets, the former Free French leader continued: "These hopes were delusions. There are many reasons for that, some of them undoubtedly beyond the control of us poor humans. But things are what they are. In actual fact, our separatists (General de Gaulle's name for the Communists) are more separatist than ever and Soviet Russia is

PERSIAN PRESS PROTEST

Tehran, Apr. 18.

Sixty-six Persian editors and 15 journalists—including Left wing party newspapermen—today signed a declaration protesting against the arrest of editors and the suppression of newspapers. The declaration, which also condemned the prohibition of public assemblies by the police and military authorities, said such acts were "against the constitution and the United Nations Charter."

It urged the Government to safeguard the rights of immunity.—Reuter.

playing one game and one game alone—world domination."

General de Gaulle said the French Communists had been seriously jolted by the failure of the nationwide strikes last November and December, and continued: "Let there be no mistake, however. They keep two great chances—one here at home, that at the time of complete economic and social imbalance, the Government is in disagreement with the nation. And the other, held in reserve abroad, which if it appeared, would be called invasion."

The Danger

The RPF leader that Russia, despite her vast resources, would not dare pursue her expansionist drive if she were not confronted with a disorganized Europe.

"In such a situation, nothing that lies on those who would lead us to sleep can say can hide from us the danger hovering over us. But we can meet it and I maintain we are able to do so."

Calling for a Western European Union including a future Federated Germany to meet the common danger, General de Gaulle declared: "Practically everyone believes our country must resolutely ensure its national defence on land sea and air by all means at its disposal."—United Press.

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Goebbels' Diary

November 15: 1943 The enemy Press again endeavours to claim that the German generals intend to make peace. In this connection the same names keep cropping up again and again. That looks a little suspicious.

November 16: It is very and that a number of German generals, especially aristocrats, have placed themselves at Stalin's disposal in the Free German Committee of Moscow. That does us a lot of harm. It proves again that our officers lack all political instinct.

November 17: There is constant talk among Soviet prisoners about a joint war with Germany and the Soviet Union on one side against England and the United States on the other. Interestingly enough the English and American prisoners talk about a war in which Germany and the Anglo-Americans would beat the Soviet Union.

That means that although each warring side wants to destroy us, it would nevertheless like to use us as allies against the other side after such destruction.

November 19: There is some complaint about the attitude of certain classes of our population toward English prisoners of war. Their behaviour must be characterized as lacking in dignity. I have given orders that people sufficiently unkind of their honour as to behave thus are to be summoned into court and given heavy prison sentences.

Repeat Demand

November 21: The Soviets have repeated their demand that Germany furnish 10,000,000 workers for five years for reconstruction purposes on the conclusion of peace.

The idea that our soldiers might not return home at all, but might have to remain in the Soviet Union as forced labour is a terrible thought for every woman and every mother. November 24: Trouble began quite early this morning. First, I was given a general picture of the situation in Berlin, which is a sad one indeed. I just can't understand how the English are able to do so much damage to the Reich's capital during one air raid.

The picture that greeted my eye in the Wilhelmplatz was one of utter devastation. Blazing fires everywhere.

Schaub (Hitler's A.D.C.) called on me and described the destruction in the Reich Chancellery. Although he defended the private apartments of the Fuehrer with the fury of a bear, he could not prevent their suffering some damage. From the outside the Chancellery looks almost unscathed. It is owing mainly to Goebbels' intervention that it is standing at all.

In our home in Hermann Goring street things are pretty desperate. The top floor is burned out completely. The whole house is filled with water. It is practically impossible to live there; there is no heat, no water and all rooms are filled with pungent smoke.

Magda [Goebbels' wife] has come to Berlin to salvage what she can. The impressions she gained on her trip, especially driving through the Wedding district, were terrible.

The poor people, who are the victims of these low-down methods of English warfare, are really to be pitied.

Second Blow

I am able to sleep for half an hour. Then duty again calls me. Large English formations are once more on their way, headed straight for the capital. It means we must stand a second blow.

Meanwhile, I learn that my mother and my mother-in-law were bombed but completely in Mosbitt. Their homes have simply vanished. But what is that at a time of universal misfortune which has now fallen upon this city of four and a half millions!

The attack began shortly after the alert sounded. This time more explosives than incendiary bombs were used.

They destroyed everything around the Potsdamer Platz, [Berlin's busiest square]. The pressure was so strong that even our bunker, though constructed deep underground, began to shake.

Unfortunately the fighter planes arrived 20 minutes late. This gave the English a big lead.

During those 20 minutes the anti-aircraft guns were forbidden to shoot because it was believed that our fighters had already arrived.

Hell itself seems to have broken loose over us. Mines and explosive bombs keep hurtling down upon the Government quarter. One after another of the most important buildings begins to burn.

The work that has to be done is maddening. My head aches from pain and fatigue, but that can't be helped.

This is one of the worst nights of my entire life. I read the speech delivered over the Moscow radio by General von Seydlitz. This high-born aristocrat is the greatest swine in the German officer corps. I'd like nothing better than to spit contemptuously in his face.

The hatred of the English among the population of the Reich capital knows no bounds.

(To be Continued)

Peninsular Oriental



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"TREVELYAN"	Shanghai & Japan	2nd May
"CANTON"	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London (Tilbury)	noon 15th May
"TREVAN"	U.K. and Continent via Straits	17th May
"TREVELYAN"	Singapore, Penang, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam (Amsterdam)	25th May
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"ORBITA"	Shanghai	23rd May
"TREVELYAN"	U.K.	25th May
"TREVISE"	Japan and Continent via Straits	13th June

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	SAILING
"TREVELYAN"	U.K. and Continent via Straits	17th May
"TREVAN"	U.K. and Continent via Straits	25th May
"TREVISE"	Shanghai & Japan	29th May 17th June

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"SIRDHANA"	Japan & Amoy	1st May

SAILINGS

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"SIRDHANA"	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta	3rd May

Eastern



Australian

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"STRAAT SOENDA" from Japan, 30th April	to Meneassur & Java Ports, 2nd May

ASIA-AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE

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"BOISSEVAIN" from South America, 20th April	to Shanghai & Japan, 21st April
	to South Africa, 20th April
	to South America, 20th April
	to South Africa, 20th April

"STRAAT MALAKKA" from South America, 20th April, to South Africa, 20th April, to South America, 20th April, to South Africa, 20th April.

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"VAN HEUTSZ" from Belawan Dell & Straits, 23rd April	to Swatow & Amoy, 25th April
	to Straits & Belawan Dell, 2nd May
	to Swatow, 1st May

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Arrivals	Salings
"ALPHACCA" from Japan & Shanghai, 28th April	to Europe via Straits, 28th April
"RIDERKERK" from Europe, 3rd May	to Europe via Straits, 2nd June
"MARIEKERK" from Europe, Early June	to Europe via Straits, Early July

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	Late June	m.v. "TONGHAI"
From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	20th May	m.v. "BALI"
	Mid. June	s.s. "DONA AURORA"
For	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	24th April	m.v. "TAMARA"
	Mid. June	s.s. "DONA AURORA"
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

LOSSES IN COAL STRIKE
Railroads And Steel Hardest Hit
Weekly Review Of U.S. Business

New York, Apr. 19.

Industry struggled this week to make up the production losses caused by the coal strike. Coal mining operations still were far below normal. But the railroad and steel industries, hardest hit of all by the fuel shortage and still a bit jittery over a sure fire coal supply, jacked up operations and planned to resume full scale activity as soon as possible.

Normal coal mining was blocked on two fronts: 1—Roughly one-third of the country's 450,000 soft coal miners stayed away from work, apparently to await a decision on John L. Lewis' contempt of court trial.

2—Floods in many coal mining areas prevented mining. The automobile business managed to maintain production during the week but it appeared likely that fewer cars would roll off assembly lines in late April and May. Steel makers kept up shipments of finished products such as plate during the coal shutdown, but only at the expense of inventories. General Motors illustrated the plight of the industry with the announcement that it was running out of pig iron and steel and that reduced operations, affecting about 200,000 people, would be necessary.

Observers' Worry

Elsewhere business and industry functioned at close to top

speed. Astute observers, though, were worried. At no other time in years, perhaps, have the gauges of business showed such contradictory readings.

If you expected inflation, there were scores of figures to back you up. If you anticipated recession, you had another set of statistics just as impressive.

Labour was high on the list of problems which confronted policy-making executives. Retail sales figures distort the picture. While dollar sales show continued increases, unit volume has declined in many cases. European recovery, rearmament and larger incomes via the lower tax method might be the shot in the arm needed to spur the flow of goods. Businessmen would like to know.

Loans Drop

Loans to commerce, industry and agriculture dropped for the fourth week running, the 11th decline out of the first 15 weeks of the year. The total outstanding was the lowest since the first week in December.

That is good or bad, depending on your viewpoint.

Did it mean that high level policy aimed at restricting bank credit because of its large inflationary potential was having an effect? Did it mean that banks were carefully cutting down the flow of credit in order to avoid any dangerous over-extension? Or did it mean business was slackening, that less money was being borrowed for productive purposes, that there was less call for capital for expansion and venture enterprises? Was it an early sign of approaching economic stagnation? Businessmen would like to know.—Associated Press.

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SAILING 21st APRIL, 1948

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REPARATIONS FROM JAPAN

Tokyo, Apr. 19.

Reparations shipments from Japan under the 30 per cent advance transfer programme reached approximately 6,000 machines, totalling more than 16,000 tons, by the middle of April. It has been officially announced by the SCAP's Reparations Section.

China has taken the largest amount so far, with shipments of 3,080 pieces of machinery totalling 9,120 tons. This represents 42 per cent of the 7,311 machines which China has designated as acceptable.—Reuter.

Money Market

Gold opened quiet yesterday morning but the tone improved towards the close.

Opening rate was \$337.00 a ton, and closed between \$333.25 and \$338.25 in the course of the day. Closing rate was \$338.25.

Plaster opened at \$11.30 and closed at \$11.10 a 100. Chinese National Currency opened at 7.8 cents for futures and 5 cents for spot (for CN\$10,000) and closed at 7.925 cents and 8.35 cents, respectively.

Ticals were down to \$25.50 a 100 in the morning but improved to \$25.70 in the afternoon.

NEI Guilders rose from \$45.30 to \$49.00 a 100.

U.S. dollars were quiet with buyers for notes at \$5.87 and TT at \$5.77.

Sterling improved to \$12.10, and Australian pounds to \$12.53.

Notice To Consignees

Consignees per American Pioneer Line vessel "Pioneer Wave" which arrived on April 15, 1948, are hereby notified that their cargo has been discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s godown where it will lie at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Ex ship's tackle survey was held at time of discharge of this vessel but detailed examination could not be held. It is therefore arranged that detailed survey will be held in the presence of consignees by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, at 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, April 21, 1948, in the premises of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.

No claim will be admitted for damaged cargo if damage is not surveyed at the above appointed time by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe and consignees are hereby cautioned accordingly.

UNITED STATES LINES,
H. A. AYRES,
Acting General Agent.

Hong Kong, April 20, 1948.

Notice To Consignees

S.S. "GLENOGLE"

Damaged cargo ex the above vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between the hours of 10 a.m. to 12 noon on 22nd and 23rd April, 1948, and consignees' representatives are requested to be present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hong Kong, 20th April, 1948.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

Quotations were not stable on a rather quiet market.

U.S. GOVT. BONDS
4% Loan 101.
3 1/2% Loan (1948) 100 1/2.
3 1/2% Loan (1948) 101.
BANKS

H.K. & S. Bank 2040.
H.K. & S. Bank (Lon. Reg.) 2120 1/2.
Chartered Bank 212 1/2.
Mercantile Bank 222 1/2.
Bank of East Asia 1890.
INSURANCES

Canton Ins. 410.
Union Ins. 800.
China Underwriters 7 1/2.
H.K. Fire Ins. 810.
SHIPPING

Douglas 200.
H.K. & M. Steamships 180.
Indo China (Def.) 800.
Shells (Bear) 70 1/2.
U. Waterways 200.
DOCKERS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, ETC.

H.K. & K. Wharves (O.) X.D. 1800.
H.K. & K. Wharves (N.) (P. F.) 1000.
H.K. Docks X.D. 39 1/2.
China Underwriters 21 1/2.
Shanghai Dockyards 200.
MINING

Ramb Mines 6700.
H.K. Mines 500.
LORDS, HOTELS & BLDGS.
H.K. & S. Hotels 17 1/2.
H.K. Lands X.D. 82 1/2.
Shanghai Lands 5 1/2.
Humphreys Estate 250.
H.K. Real Estate 100.
PUBLIC UTILITIES

H.K. Tramways 22 1/2.
Peak Tram (O.) 200.
Peak Tram (N.) 200.
Star Ferry 120.
Yuenai Ferry 51 1/2.
C. Light (O.) 28 1/2.
C. Light (N.) 18 1/2.
H.K. Electric 49 1/2.
60/49 1/2.
Macao Electric 100.
Sandsan Light 110.
Telephone (O.) 400.
Telephone (N.) 400.
Shanghai Gas 6 1/2.
INDUSTRIALS

Cald. Macz. (Ord.) 21 1/2.
Canton Ice Co. 40 1/2.
H.K. Rope 310.
STORES & CO.

Dairy Farms (O.) 64 1/2.
Dairy Farms (N.) 64 1/2.
Watsons (X. Rta.) 400.
Watsons Rights 200.
Lane, Crawford 670.
Sincere 850.
China Emporium 180.
Sun Co., Ltd. 6800.
Kwong Sang Hong 2000.
Wing On (H.K.) 142 1/2.
Wm. Powell, Ltd. 110.
MISCELLANEOUS

China Entertainments 85 1/2.
H.K. Constructions (O.) 50.
H.K. Constructions (N.) 50.
Vibro Filing X.D. 14 1/2.
Marmas Investments 117 1/2.
Marmas (H.K.) 1400.
COTTONS

Ewe 20 1/2.
Exports CUT

Washington, Apr. 19.
United States exports to the Soviet bloc are declining sharply under the strict licensing policy adopted on March 1. Commerce Department officials estimated that less than US\$240,000 worth of goods has been licensed for shipment to Russia since the rule was adopted that all exports to Europe worth more than US\$100 must have Government clearance.—Associated Press.

Notice To Consignees.
CONSIGNEES PER CANADIAN ASIATIC LINES LTD.

S.S. "ISLANDSIDE"
are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on 22nd April.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd April 1948 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th May 1948 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
Agents.
Hong Kong, 18th April 1948.

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REFRIGERATION—SPECIAL CARGO OIL TANKS—CARGOCAIRE—SPECIM

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S.S. "General Gordon" (via Shanghai) April 24
S.S. "President Cleveland" (via Shanghai) May 1
S.S. "General Meigs" (via Manila & Honolulu) May 15
S.S. "President Wilson" (via Shanghai) May 20

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES (VIA KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

S.S. "President Grant" (via Shanghai) April 20
S.S. "President Taft" (via Shanghai) Apr. 30
S.S. "President Pierce" (direct) May 4
S.S. "President McKinley" May 18

TO NEW YORK BOSTON AND HAVANA VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, COCHIN, BOMBAY, SUEZ AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

S.S. "President Monroe" Apr. 28
S.S. "Scott E. Land" May 2
S.S. "Marine Snapper" May 7
S.S. "President Folk" May 17

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S.S. "PIONEER COVE" Sails May 5

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S.S. "PIONEER WAVE" Due Apr. 30 Sails May 1

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ARRIVALS FROM PACIFIC COAST
m.s. "CASTLEVILLE" DUE 23rd APRIL
SAILING FOR SINGAPORE PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG & BATAVIA. 24th APRIL

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